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## Germany's Situation in War at Beginning of July

BY GEN. F. VON BERNHARDI.

THE quick taking of Przemyśl and the victories of the allied German and Austrian forces at Grodek and Lemberg, at Zoliev and Rawa-Ruska, and the advance of their armies across the Bug and the Danube on the one side and against Lublin on the other side—all these achievements form undoubtedly an important chapter in the present world war.

The occupation of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, is in itself not of decisive strategic importance, although an important railroad center and commercial center was thereby taken away from the enemy. But it is important as a visible proof of the brilliant victories which the Teutonic allies have carried away over the Russian army in a number of glorious battles. It is furthermore important through the enormous moral effect which this success created everywhere in the world, and that it gave proof that the Russian army was at the time no longer able to resist the hostile attack, let alone undertake a new big strategic offensive movement. But the real military success is to be found in the victory itself and in the violent shock which the Russian main army suffered.

It is true that it attempts to defend itself with astonishing tenacity against the onward press of the pursuing victors, and tries time and again to resume the offensive at least at certain points. There are visible symptoms, however, which show that the effective state of the army has been severely disrupted. During the month of June alone the armies of the Gen. von Linsingen, von Mackensen and von Boehm have captured 100,000 men, 140,000 machine guns, 258 machine guns. The troops under Field

marshal von Hindenburg captured 121 officers, 15,574 men, seven cannons, six bomb-throwers and fifty-two machine guns, while the troops fighting under Austrian command captured during the same period 501 officers, 181,000 men, ninety-three cannons, 262 machine guns, seventy-eight munition transports and 100 field railroad cars.

Up to June 22 there were in German concentration camps 5,557 officers and 555,207 men, exclusive of those who were captured by the Austrians, and may be estimated at 200,000. In addition to these, there are about 300,000 prisoners which were captured by the Austro-German forces in Galicia. More than 1,000 guns had been captured at the close of 1914. This number has been materially increased since then. I have no official figures at my disposal. It will hardly be too high to estimate the number of guns captured in 1915 at between 400 and 500.

More than 1,000 machine guns have been sent to Germany from the eastern theater of war up to date. An equal number has, however, been retained by the victorious armies for their immediate use. Aside from these trophies, large quantities of ammunition and innumerable war materials fell into our hands. The number of the dead and wounded is probably much larger than that of the prisoners, so that the total losses of the Russians in their fights against Germans and Austrians, and the numerous sick and those who died of diseases, may be estimated at 3,000,000. Such a loss is surely not to be replaced easily by full-fledged soldiers.

In addition to this the Russian situation is made more difficult by interior troubles, western revolutionary movement is becoming more and more threatening, and has already resulted in wild excesses, looting in Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Summing everything up, the situation

Gen. F. von Bernhardi Says Victories of the Allied German and Austrian Armies in Poland Form an Important Chapter in World War—Occupation of Lemberg Claimed to Be of Decisive Strategic Importance, as the City is a Commercial and Railway Center. Russians Preparing New Defenses—Powerful Forces Used Against Russians—Losses of the French—Submarine Warfare in the Southeastern Theater of War—The Spirit Which Decides Battles.

advantages, which were in most cases taken away from them again. The Germans have maintained their main line of defense. The enemy succeeded nowhere in achieving a real success. Insurmountable the German line in its intransigent defense the overwhelming attacks of the enemy. On several points it has even gained important advances, but in general it waits with self-sacrificing patience for the time when it will be able to again assume fresh and decisive offensive movements.

The powerful attempts of the French to break through the German lines at Arras are apparently—as far as this may be judged at this time—to be regarded as the height of the French offensive, while the main efforts of the English may be expected at some future time.

But even if the so frequently announced great offensive of our adversaries is still impending, there is the cheerful confidence in the German ranks that this, too, will bleed to death. It is not to be overlooked that the offensive strength of the French will exhaust itself in time.

In prisoners and trophies which were taken from the allies the German concentration camps received up to June 22, 41,255 French officers and 262,880 men, 664 Belgian officers and 25,813 men, and 628 British officers and 23,813 men. These numbers have been materially increased since then. In addition to these 28,000 British and Belgian soldiers have been interned in Holland. The bloody losses of these armies are much larger than those of prisoners. The British themselves recently estimated their total losses at 250,000. At the close of 1914, 1,800 guns had been captured on the western front. Their number has since been much increased. Three hundred and thirty-three French, 108 Belgian and 17 British machine guns have thus far been sent to Germany. An equal number has been retained for use by our troops, so that the total number of captured machine guns from both theaters of war amounts to a round 3,000.

It is difficult to estimate what the losses in dead and wounded have been. But it is clear that they must be large, owing to the many desperate attacks which were made, especially by the French, and that they must surpass our losses many times.

The total losses of the French, which can, of course, only be estimated, may reach about 1,500,000, if not more. Seventeen-year-old boys are already called to the colors in France to fill the gaps in the ranks. As a consequence we can await the development of the situation upon this theater of war, too, with quiet confidence, and shall find means, when the time of the great offensive comes, to break through the



A LATE PHOTO OF GERMANY'S FOREMOST MILITARY GENIUS, FIELD MARSHAL GEN. VON HINDENBURG, COMMANDING THE EASTERN ARMIES

## BILL TO STEVE

BY RING W. LARDNER.

PHILA., Aug. 21. Steve. Well Steve I jest got threw writing 1 letter only not to you of course but the letter I jest got threw writing was to Gussy and it was some letter and I will tell you what was in it only 1st. I better tell you how I come to write it.

I guess you know that we been a way from home sence the middle of last wk. in St. Louis and Pittsburgh and Brooklyn and when we got here they was a letter waiting at the hotel for me with my name on it so I seen from the hand writing it was from Gussy and I knowed they must be some thing the matter or she wouldnt wait no time writing her husband a letter but would send me a postal card like usual. so I oppened up the letter and sure enough it started out a bout I would have to help her out of trouble. She says she was so sick of seen this here Babe a round the house that she couldnt stand it no longer and she had hinted a round and this in that but Babe didnt show no sines of getting ready to go home. And of coarse with she there visting Gussy cant get to go out nowheres with her girl friends in the evening because there all sore on Babe on acct. of how she tries to flirt and make goggly eyes at evry man a round weather its on the st. car or where is it. And she keeps asking Gussy all the while to call up some man or some other man and have them up to the house and Gussy dont like to do it on acct. she dont want to admit that this here old flivver is a friend of hers, and besides the grocery bills has ran up turrible big sence she been there and Gussy been trying ever sence she come to find out some thing she couldnt eat but they aint nothing shes against provide it she can bite in to it and I guess if Gussy served the phonegraph records perched on toast this old bird would wash them down some ways.

And she aint been in the kitchen to help Gussy with the dishes and cooking sence she come and if she dropped some of her hare on the floor at night she would go a round part bald the next day if Gussy didnt neal down and pick it up for her. And if Gussys got some thing pretty to ware she has to get up before Babe gets up and put it on the 1st. thing in the morning with all her work to do or else Babe would handle it a while and then say my I would love to borrow this for today and put it on her self with out giving Gussy no chanet to say I yes or no. So all to gather Gussy cant stand her a round the house no more but shes to politte to come right out and can her and if it was me that was doing it I would say look here Babe the A. M. papers out side the front door and would she please go get it because I was sient drest and the minut she got out side the door I would lock it qn her.

But as I say Gussys to politte to pull the ruff stuff so shes ast me for help and heres the scheme and Gussy got it up in her mind but couldnt pull it with out me unless I helped her. I wrote Gussy a letter and I says in it that I was so lone some for her that I couldnt wait till the trip was over to see her and please for she to take the 1st. train and join me either here or in Boston and sine my name to the letter. So I sent the letter and when Gussy gets a hold of it she will say my I've got to hurry and pack up and join my husband on the trip and Im awful sorry to cut short your vssit but dont dare refuse him on acct. of how mad he gets. So then Babe will ask Gussy to leave her see the letter and Gussy will hand it over to her and leave her read it for her self and then Gussy will start and make a bluff a bout packing up and if Babe dont show no sines of leaving her self Gussy will tell her shes got to make a certun train and Babe will half to pack up her self and beat it and if Babe goes down to the deecho with Gussy Gussy will probly get on to some train and get off the other side and duck home. Some scheme hey Steve and some letter I wrote and I says in it if Gussy didnt take the 1st. train I would be threw with her for life and per tended like I tho Babe must of went home all ready a long wile a go. I guess that will do the business hey Steve.

Well Steve Bresnahan dont act like he was ever going to stick me in the game and I guess may be its because I aint quarl some and busting some of the boys in the jaw all the while but I guess if I busted them they would know it hey Steve. Respy.

BILL.

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hostile lines and to carry the attack into the heart of the hostile country, perhaps earlier than the British will be ready with the creation of their new army and the readiness of the necessary ammunition. They may have realized in the meantime that it is not so easy to put an army into the field which is capable of defeating the German troops.

Even at sea the British have had no success. In the sea fight in the North sea they were even unable to nail a victory to their flag, despite numerical and artillery superiority. On the contrary, they suffered heavy losses and terminated the fight by retreating.

Their dominion at sea has been seriously shattered. Although they succeeded to prevent overseas imports from reaching Germany they themselves are suffering the hardest from the submarine warfare, which will be continued more severely from day to day, and against which neither the change of flag nor the arming of merchant vessels will avail.

Even the aerial warfare against England has not reached its height, and the prospect is to abandon in general the submarine warfare, which will be continued more severely from day to day, and against which neither the change of flag nor the arming of merchant vessels will avail.

The German submarines have already

Austrian front is too small to permit of the development of the whole Italian forces. A danking movement around the Austrian positions is absolutely out of the question. It is a matter of great results. An attack on Austria upon the Balkan peninsula, on the other hand, again offers great difficulties and cannot lead to important decisions within the near future.

It appears quite impossible to defeat Austria upon this theater of war. The decision will undoubtedly be fought out upon the French battlefields. However this may result, Italy will under all circumstances be the loser. If the central powers are victorious there cannot be any doubt that Italy will have to pay its share of the bill. If the quadruple entente is victorious, on the other hand, Italy will become absolutely dependent upon France and England and must relinquish for all time to come its dominating position in the Mediterranean.

A review of the whole situation will reveal a favorable situation for the central powers, so much the more as the states of the quadruple entente have a conception relative to military successes which can be based neither upon the history of the war nor has a foundation in the nature of this war. It is constantly said on the other side that the success in a decisive manner depends upon the quantity of munitions which is available, and that, aside from the superior masses, the technical means were instrumental to success. It is constantly emphasized that, in contrast to former wars, these facilities are today determining.

How little have men who hold this view penetrated into the real spirit of the war!

Munitions in sufficient quantities certainly are essential in warfare, and the technical means of warfare are certainly an important factor to success, and it is surely not of little importance that just in this respect, in the technique of war, we are in advance of our

enemies. The superiority in artillery and in number is, of course, of prime importance.

The masses, however, win their decisive importance only when they have been trained in discipline and capability, are full of belligerent spirit and are led by men who are thoroughly aware of what brings results in war, and who are masters of their profession or, rather, art. Munitions and technical war materials achieve their full value only when they are used with a purpose and with valiant, military spirit.

What did it avail the Russians that they pressed on with enormous superiority against East Prussia and the Carpathians? Their desperate attacks crumbled under the superior leadership of the German generals and the well aimed heroic spirit of the Austro-German troops, so that they had to surrender their arms by the hundred thousands to the weaker opponent.

What did the enormous quantities of ammunition of the Frenchmen and the British superiority upon the battlefield avail against men who were led in distinguished fashion, who used their weapons with superiority and who could not be shaken by anything in their unalterable confidence in victory?

Or does any one believe that the German submarines, which are, of course, superior to those of the enemy, could

have achieved such brilliant results as they actually did if they had not been commanded by men like Weddigen and Herring?

And now the British. They want to force a victory with masses of men and ammunition against the armies of a people who have been brought up in fighting spirit and patriotic sacrifice from generation to generation during centuries of history, and whose men are trained from youth on to be soldiers. All are drummed together recruits who partly represent the moral scum of all the world and are certainly not changed into soldiers by overwhelming forces of artillery and a waste of ammunition. It is the spirit which decides wars, the spirit of leadership and the spirit of the troops. The moral factors today, as always, are the deciding ones, and as long as our adversaries expect results only from material sources they will never succeed to master the German spirit and the German people.

The intention to starve out Germany and to deprive it of the things necessary to life will fail. We can raise a sufficient amount of foodstuffs upon our own soil. And we are amply provided with the other materials necessary to warfare.

Our allies are standing loyally by our side, determined, as we are, to fight for victory to the last drop of blood. One spirit and one will dominate the peoples of the central powers, whose powerful, active idealism cannot be understood in the countries of material world vision. One belief in the final victory of their just cause lives in all, a faith which could move mountains.

May our enemies do their worst. They cannot oppose anything equal to the hero spirit of our troops. From the beginning they have offended against one of the most important and decisive laws of the art of warfare because they did not succeed to use their forces simultaneously effective. In this manner they have given us the possibility to whip them one after the other.

Belgium was conquered and a large part of France occupied before the French were able to use their main forces at the decisive point. The Russian armies are now being annihilated, while the French are bleeding to death in useless attacks upon our lines of defense, and the British cannot co-operate owing to defective military organization.

If they appear at last with strong forces upon the battlefield the French will have been finally disposed of, and the Italians have, as things look now, no chance at all to take a decisive part in the war. They will hardly climb over the wall of the Alps.

Owing to this disconnection of warfare, which cannot be remedied, the allies will reap the final defeat.

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## A Happy Ending.

SMITHSON FORD, in an address last month to a class of girl graduates in white, said:

"The average girl goes through a metamorphosis the chapters whereof are clearly indicated in her name."

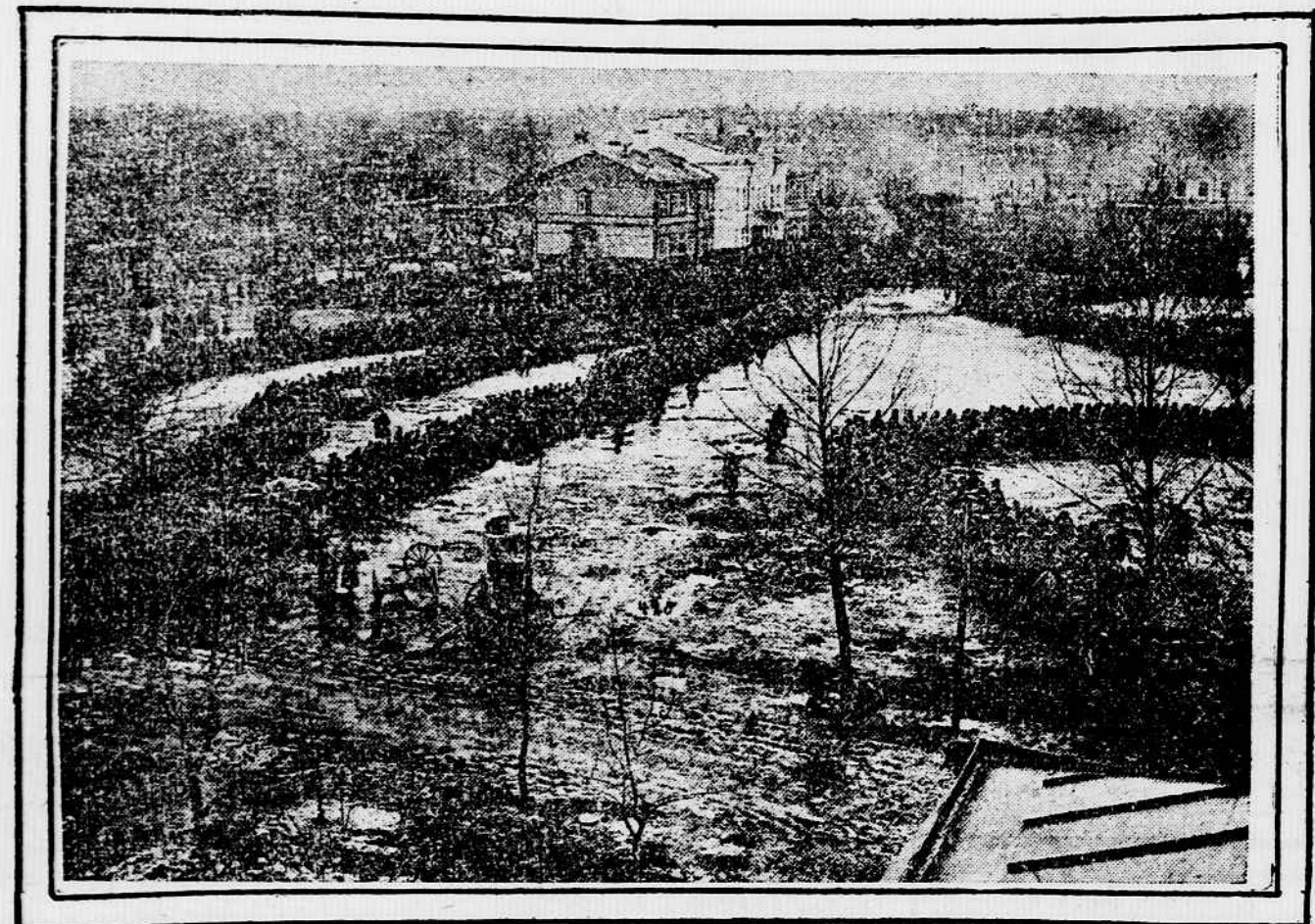
"She begins as Mary. There comes a time when she calls herself May. Mayme follows. Then, at the height of her country, she is known as Mae."

"But don't despair. The story has a happy ending. Only a year or so more is required, and our heroine is called ma."

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FIFTEEN THOUSAND RUSSIAN PRISONERS HELD IN AUGUSTOUD PREPARATORY TO BEING SENT TO PRISON CAMPS IN GERMANY.

Marshal von Hindenburg captured 121 officers, 15,574 men, seven cannons, six bomb-throwers and fifty-two machine guns, while the troops fighting under Austrian command captured during the same period 501 officers, 181,000 men, ninety-three cannons, 262 machine guns, seventy-eight munition transports and 100 field railroad cars.

It is true that these figures cannot simply be added together, as it may have been possible that some items have been counted twice. But the fact that the Russian armies since the battles on the Danube have lost a round 300,000 men, numerous artillery and other army material in Galicia alone, points to the conclusion that the various troop parts and the whole organization of the Russian army must have been smashed on a large scale.

Therein lies the importance of the Galician campaign up to date. If one considers, furthermore, the extent of the immense losses which the Russians have sustained in the battles in the Carpathians as well as in East Prussia and in western Poland in their fight against Hindenburg, it must be realized that despite the immense human material which is at Russia's disposal the offensive strength of our eastern opponent has been broken, for the time being at least, and that there must be a lack not only of trained soldiers but also of officers and instructors for the training and formation of new troops. Many of the prisoners who have been taken recently only had a training of two weeks and can hardly be characterized as soldiers.

The final decision of the whole campaign has not been determined as yet. The Russians are still preparing new defenses at every opportunity in Galicia, and in south Poland, to the right of the Vistula, they are still holding their lines along the Upper-Narew and along the left bank of the Vistula and the left bank of the Bug, and are still occupying the Hour-Narew line, and are fighting with tenacity for the possession of Courland, but the core of its army is slumbering in eternal sleep, or is in German captivity.

Powerful forces were used to attain this purpose. All parts of the world had to give their troops to assist the Franco-British armies to victory. Africans, Indians and Canadians are fighting on the side of the masters. Even the remnants of the Belgian army participated in this fight. But all efforts have failed thus far. The allied armies may have won small local ad-



TELEPHONE STATION OF GERMAN OUTPOSTS ON THE SHORES OF AISNE RIVER.